

THE CASE OF PREFIXATION IN UZBEK AND FRENCH NEOLOGISMS

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Summary: *The article is dedicated to prefixal derivation in the modern Uzbek and French languages. There has been made a little analysis of the most productive and frequently used prefixes in the modern vocabulary as well as new prefixes that were derived on the Internet and in spoken language.*

Keywords: *prefixal derivation, prefix, intensification, neologism, pragmatic connotations*

Political, economic, cultural, social changes in the life of the country, as well as scientific and technological progress, constantly influence the language, including its vocabulary, which is the most changeable and moving side of the language. The emergence of new concepts, as a rule, entails the appearance of new words or a rethinking of the meanings of old words. Currently, many neologisms appear in scientific and technical language, including computer vocabulary, which is a consequence of the rapid development of computer technology. As a rule, neologisms arise on the basis of the existing linguistic tradition with the help of word-formation means already existing in the language.

Analysis of neologisms shows that the vocabulary of the modern French language is replenished in the following ways: 1) morphologically, as a result of affix formation; 2) semantic, as a result of rethinking the meaning of the word; 3) by addition; 4) by abbreviation; 5) borrowing. The most numerous is the group of nouns formed according to the productive word-formation models of the French language.

This article examines prefix formations in modern French and Uzbek. The research material is French and Uzbek neologisms of argot vocabulary, recorded in explanatory dictionaries and used on the Internet.

The purpose of the study is to identify the most productive prefixes in modern French and Uzbek neological vocabulary, as well as new prefixes that appeared in the French language in the 90s. XX century – the beginning of the 21st century. In the French language, prefixation continues to be one of the active methods of word formation; moreover, a number of new prefixes have appeared that are used in the formation of neologisms. Traditionally, the following groups of active prefixes are distinguished in the French language: - prefixes expressing negative privative relations (non-, anti-, dé-, etc.); - intensity prefixes (super-, hyper, ultra-, etc.); - prefixes expressing repetition (re-, r-, ré-); - prefixes expressing precedence (pré-); - prefixes expressing spatial relationships (sur-, trans-, inter-), etc.

Our study identified cases of the formation of neologisms using all of the above groups of prefixes, as well as using new prefixes that appeared in the French language relatively recently.

An analysis of neologisms has shown that in modern French word formation, in particular in the formation of computer vocabulary, the following negative privative prefixes still remain productive:

Analysis of actual documents allows us to confirm the level of formation of slang words, which initially included a negative prefix system, a negative evaluative factor in modern French slang. For example:

in-: inoutu/infichu(e) (incapable), indébrouillable (incompetent/newbie, unable to learn the business), imbitable/imbaisable (unshakable/stupid); dé-: dévierger/dépuceler (to deflower), dézinguer (to knock out), détrancher (détroncher) (to detect), déssouler (to get hungover), déplanquer (to get out of a hiding place), déplaner (to come off the high (from the effects of drugs)), dépatouiller (to turn out, to get out of a sticky situation), délourder (to hack), déloquer (to expose), degueuler (to vomit); em/en-: emplacarder - "to throw behind bars", emperlouse(e) - "covered with pearls/motley", emplafonner - "to fly", en-bourgeoisn.m. (the name was created based on the opposition to the formal word form) - "in civil", enchtiber (enchetiber) - "to grab", encloquer - "to knock up".

Judging by the review, adding the prefix re- to the stem of the verb denotes evaluativeness. Argotic verbs are considered to be formed from another lexical unit, which for the most part have a positive orientation: rebecter - "réconforter", rebiffer - "restaurer la force sexuelle d'un homme", rebonner - "apaiser", rebouiser - "géné deregarder quelqu'un". Slangs can also be negative: reluquer - "jeter des regards lubriques", rembarrier - "se montrer", retrousser - "voler".

When it comes to Uzbek language, the prefixes intensify the connotation in lexemes, however they don't change completely the category of functor expressions:

1. "Alla-" (some) - serves to form indefinite pronouns and adverbs, Allakim (somebody), allaqanday (somehow), allaqayerda (somewhere) (equivalent to French "quelque-" quelque part - somewhere)

2. "Ba-" – indicates the possession of some quality: davlat, (wealth) – badavlat (wealthy, prosperous);

3. "Bad-" – (bad/ill) indicates the negation of any feature: bashara (muzzle, snout) – badbashara (ugly, hideous); (equivalent to French "mal-" malpropre)

4. "Be-" – signifying "without", not (equivalent to French "im-", "in-" "il-", "ir-", "mé-"): badal (replaceable, removable) – bebadal (irreplaceable; out of hand, useless);

5. "Nim-" – indicates "half" "semi", palto (coat) – nimpalto (halfcoat/short coat);

6. "No-" – indicates the denial of an order: aniq (precise, certain) – noaniq (uncertain); (equivalent to French "in-" incertain)

7. "Pesh-" – (forward, front) taham (suz, daxang) – peshtaham (indecent/ with a foul language) {a person with a dirty mouth who says inappropriate, shameful words without returning them}

Thus, the article examined prefix formations in modern French using the material of computer vocabulary. The study showed that the most productive prefixes are in-, dé-, en-, re- in French, and "bad-" and "no-" in Uzbek. In addition, it is

necessary to note the emergence of a new prefix e- in the French language, as well as a fairly large number of neologisms formed using the prefixes cyber-, hyper-, which indicate the newly increased productivity of these prefixes. Moreover it's been noted that more and more Russian loanwords are being used in everyday speech of Uzbek youth.

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